FAO

what it is, what it does

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WHAT FAO IS

- **a development agency**
- **an information centre**
- **an adviser to governments**
- **a neutral forum**

An autonomous agency within the United Nations system, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has a membership of 158 member countries that have pledged themselves:

- to raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of their peoples;
- to improve the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products;
- to improve the condition of rural people.

Swaziland: *irrigated cabbage field*

As the leading international body for food and agriculture, FAO is involved at every level of agricultural development — from demonstrating to subsistence farmers new techniques for cultivating food crops, to advising governments on how to achieve more stable and equitable international trade in agricultural commodities.

FAO has four main tasks:

- it carries out a major programme of technical advice and assistance for the agricultural community on behalf of governments and development funding agencies;
- it collects, analyses and disseminates information;
- it advises governments on policy and planning;
- it provides opportunities for governments to meet and discuss food and agricultural problems.

Founded in 1945, FAO is the largest of the UN specialized agencies. It concentrates on finding ways to eliminate the hunger and poverty affecting millions of people in developing countries. FAO provides direct technical assistance through its Field Programmes. This assistance is usually directed at specific problems, and can lead to large-scale capital investment in agriculture — which is essential for Third World development. The Organization's Regular Programme allows it to act as a clearing-house for information, to advise governments on policy and planning and to service meetings of governments and experts on food and agricultural issues.

The priorities and direction of FAO's efforts to eliminate hunger and poverty are the product of more than 40 years of thought and experience within and outside the Organization. The connection between hunger and poverty is recognized in the goal of world food security — a situation in which all people have at all times both physical and economic access to the food they need.

Finding answers to the problems of the smallest and poorest farmers is stressed through policies and programmes that promote integrated rural development — through the cultivation of food and fodder crops, animal husbandry, small-scale fisheries and forest industries, either individually or together — for greater food production and economic self-reliance.

THE PROBLEM — A CYCLE OF HUNGER AND POVERTY

According to FAO's *Fifth World Food Survey*, published in 1985, at least 335 million people are seriously undernourished. They are hungry because food production is inadequate, distribution unreliable and because, being poor, they lack the economic means to purchase or produce enough to eat.

These people, and the many more whose food supply is either barely adequate or unreliable, have no way of breaking out of this situation on their own. The poorest live in rural areas, away from the centres of power and wealth in the cities. Without adequate incomes they cannot purchase the inputs, such as fertilizer and seeds, they need to increase food and agricultural production. Many are landless, eking out survival from occasional paid work.

On a wider level, the governments of the countries most affected by hunger and rural poverty find themselves in a similar position to that of their people. The poorest countries depend mainly for their export earnings on agricultural commodities, the world prices for which have fallen greatly in recent years. The little foreign exchange they earn is needed to buy essential goods, such as oil and agricultural inputs like fertilizers, machinery and parts. However, they must also import food to feed their increasing populations, particularly in urban areas.

The problem is not going to disappear with current rates of economic growth. Even where rising demand is being slowly satisfied (which is generally the case outside Africa), large numbers of poor and hungry people remain.

In Africa, which accounts for 26 out of the 36 countries classified as Least Developed by the United Nations, per caput food production actually fell by an average of 1 percent a year between 1967 and 1984. Africa has not only had to cope with a population increasing more rapidly than any other developing region; sustained production is made difficult by poor soils and a difficult climate — for example, drought ravaged the continent almost continuously from the early 1970s until early 1985.

Two years of adequate rain improved matters, but the failure of the rains in some areas for the 1987/88 harvest season underlines the precariousness of Africa's situation. A systematic rehabilitation of Africa's agricultural production is called for in order to free it from the grip of famine and dependence on food aid.

What FAO does

Governments, particularly those of the worst affected countries, cannot overcome these problems on their own. Some lack resources and expertise, and most feel the need to cooperate.

FAO is not an aid agency or agricultural bank — its own financial resources represent only a tiny fraction of what is required, for example, to achieve the now universally accepted goal of world food security. FAO is, however, a unique source of expertise and information, and it provides a forum for its members to resolve shared problems. Because of its central role in agricultural development, FAO is also able to mobilize international funding for agriculture.

One example was the Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme for Africa. Launched at the beginning of 1985 to start restoring production in 25 drought-stricken countries, the Programme channelled about US$ 200 million to some 250 projects in just over two years of operation. The projects were identified by the governments of the stricken nations themselves, and concentrated on providing small-scale farmers a base from which to build future productivity.

In the assistance and advice it provides to Member Governments and to the international community, FAO constantly presents the problems and interests of the world's farmers, particularly the smallest and poorest among them. In doing so, the Organization aims to remind the world that agriculture lies at the root of the problems of, and solutions to, Third World development. FAO's goal is enshrined in its motto, "Fiat panis — Let there be bread".

Ghana: *agricultural students learn basic tractor maintenance*

A DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

FAO gives direct, practical help in the developing world through technical assistance projects in all areas of food and agriculture.

These field projects — of which there were more than 2 700 in 1987 — strengthen local institutions, assist research and training, and develop and demonstrate new techniques. They vary greatly, ranging from, for example, a ten-year project, staffed by a team of international experts and local technicians, to build up the capacity of local people to control watershed erosion, to a two-month mission by a single FAO officer to advise on setting up a national cereals marketing board. They all, however, involve local people and national staff, and are designed to be followed up by local or national action.

At the end of 1987, about 2 000 experts were employed on FAO Field Programmes, which involved an annual expenditure during the first half of the 1980s of around $300 million. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the largest single source of funds for FAO's field work, although since the late 1970s the trust funds of national governments have become increasingly important. Since 1983, total trust fund financing has exceeded that of UNDP.

Bilateral trust funds allow donor countries to provide aid to specific developing countries, while drawing on FAO's multilateral expertise. Unilateral trust funds allow governments to "hire" FAO to carry out projects that they themselves finance.

In 1987, about 12 percent of Field Programme expenditure came from FAO's Regular Programme budget (*see p. 11*) through its own Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), which allows the organization to respond quickly and flexibly to requests by countries for special assistance for emergency relief, training, investment project preparation and specialized advice. Developed countries also support field work through the Associate Professional Officer Programme, under which they assign and pay for young technicians to train and work on field projects.

Irrespective of the funding source, field projects are initiated by a request from the host country for FAO assistance. A project plan is drawn up jointly and presented to a funding agency. The host country assigns its own technicians to the project and provides support services. When international experts or specialized equipment are required, they are drawn, where feasible, from other developing countries, as part of a general policy aimed at fostering technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) — the sharing or exchange of technical resources, skills and capabilities between developing countries for their mutual development.

Typical FAO field projects

- In Tanzania, a project funded by UNDP is developing a series of small-scale irrigation works in the Usanga Plains. Each of the systems is being constructed with a different level of inputs to demonstrate to farmers the relationship between efficiency of water management and crop yields.

- In the Niger, FAO is helping to plant 25 000 hectares of village woodlots and forest areas to protect watersheds, reduce wind erosion, fix sand dunes and provide renewable sources of energy. Over a quarter of more than 1 million trees planted in 1986 were the fodder legume *Prosopis*, which thrives in poor soils, and helps improve their fertility.

- In a new approach to development, offering a "middle way" between large-scale plans and scattered microprojects, FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development unit is collaborating with 12 village associations in Sierra Leone to boost food production and improve storage facilities.

- Since 1986, FAO has been providing technical assistance and practical experience in aquaculture to 15 Pacific island states, which offer ideal conditions for raising fish, molluscs and edible seaweeds but lack the necessary expertise.

- Aided by an FAO project to introduce modern husbandry practices, started in 1980, farmers in northern Togo achieved a 50 percent drop in lamb mortality within six years, and a spectacular increase in productivity (by weight of lamb) from 7 kg to over 30 kg annually per ewe.

- To meet local needs, FAO provided materials and training for 15 Zambian farmers to become blacksmiths. Each of the farmers now provides metal working, repair and related services for up to 200 neighbours.

- To assess the practicability of seabed restoration throughout southeast Asia, local fishermen in the Philippines have been trained to replant sea-grass, a flowering plant that helps to rehabilitate areas damaged by dredging, industrial discharges or land reclamation.

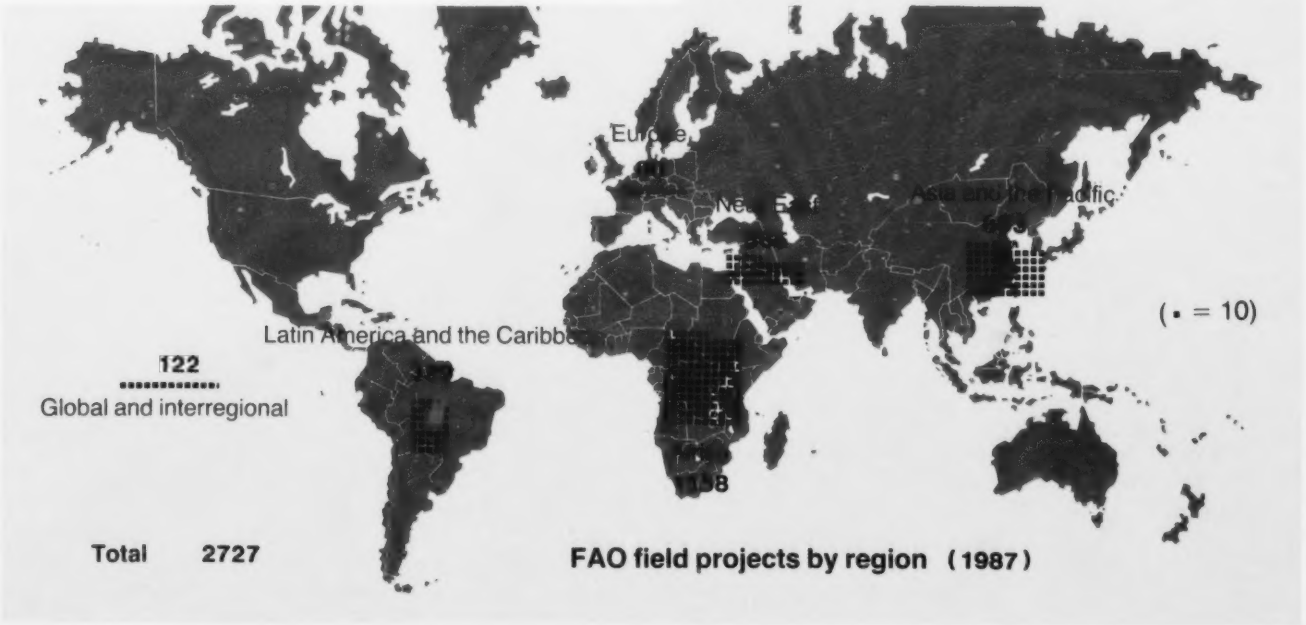
READEX FICHE

Investment in agriculture

Technical assistance projects can pave the way for large-scale capital investment in food and agricultural development. Investment consolidates the impact of technical assistance by enabling the new methods, processes and skills to spread over a far wider area than that covered by a single small project.

FAO's investment assistance programme carried out through its Investment Centre helps developing countries find the external capital they need to build up their agriculture. As well as helping to identify sources of funding, the Centre helps the borrowers and lending institutions to prepare projects.

By 1987, FAO had helped to channel more than US$32 700 million of foreign and domestic capital to the agricultural sectors of more than 100 developing countries. Apart from helping countries to obtain badly needed foreign exchange, the assistance promotes local investment in agriculture, because the projects must, in large part, be supported by the countries themselves. The assistance also increases the capacity of the borrowing countries to prepare investment projects themselves, since national staff receive training in project preparation.

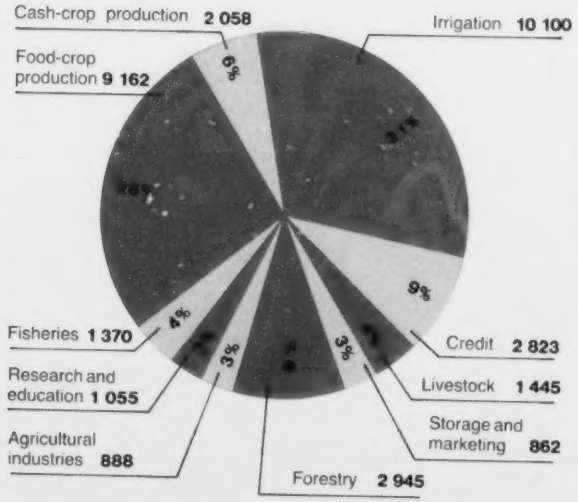


FAO cooperates with practically all the major multilateral funding institutions, including the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the African Development Bank and Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the UN Capital Development Fund, most of the major Arab banks and sub-regional institutions. The World Bank is the single most important source of financing for investment projects prepared by FAO. Much of the funds are channelled through its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), which lends money to the poorest countries on concessional terms.

Recent projects prepared with the assistance of the Investment Centre include:

- Investment from several Arab funds, and from the Netherlands, is being directed to the rehabilitation of harbour and fish-canning facilities in Cape Verde, while a second project funded by the African Development Fund, IFAD and UNDP is providing credit, better boats and motors for the country's artisanal fishermen.
- In Samoa, the UN Capital Development Fund and UNDP are providing support for improved beef-cattle production at farm and government level. The investment is being closely coordinated with aid from Australia and New Zealand.
- Following a TCP project, the World Bank is lending $20 million a project in Tunisia to increase forestry production and improve range management. The project is raising output of fuelwood and industrial wood, reducing soil erosion, increasing water retention, and protecting natural and wildlife resources.
- To help diversify agriculture in Barbados away from sugar, a World Bank-supported project is strengthening research, extension and marketing, and providing credit for agro-industries; it will improve farm incomes and assist the balance of trade position.

FAO-assisted investment in agricultural development by sector, 1966-87



Coping with disaster

FAO is frequently called on to help farmers resume production following floods, fires, outbreaks of livestock diseases and similar emergencies. When disaster strikes, the FAO Representative assesses needs in close collaboration with local authorities and other UN agencies. At government request, emergency missions make detailed assessments of damage and losses, and prepare assistance projects for external funding.

FAO, through the Global Information and Early Warning System, also monitors the factors that affect food production and alerts governments and donors to potential food shortages. Through its co-sponsorship with the United Nations of the World Food Programme, FAO oversees the provision of food aid when shortages occur.

The Organization's disaster relief assistance is coordinated by its Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO). in 1987, OSRO carried out 64 emergency projects with a total budget of about $7.8 million. Many of these were small-scale operations, funded directly by FAO through the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) or through trust funds, to supply, for example, foodcrop seed or livestock vaccine. Since the Programme's inception in 1976, about a quarter of the TCP budget, or $62 million, has been spent on emergency operations.

AN INFORMATION CENTRE . . .

Farmers, scientists, technologists, traders and government planners in every country in the world need a mass of information on every aspect of agriculture (including production, supply, demand, prices, and technology) if they are to make rational decisions on planning, investment, marketing, research or training. FAO provides that information.

The Organization serves as a clearing-house for data which are published and made available in every medium — print, film, radio and TV, video, filmstrips, computer tapes. Some of the information is collected as a by-product of other activities — wherever possible, it is recycled and published for the benefit of users worldwide, particularly those in the developing countries.

Apart from providing specialist information, FAO has a responsibility for increasing awareness among a wider audience of the importance of food and agriculture. The FAO-sponsored Freedom from Hunger/Action for Development (FFH/AD) programme encourages non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in developing countries to find partner organizations in the developed world. In 1987, FAO helped NGOs in developed countries to allocate about $7 million to 99 projects run by partner NGOs in developing countries. FFH/AD projects encourage the rural poor to identify and meet their own needs.

Ethiopia: *locust forecasting helps to reduce the threat of swarms*

Each year, World Food Day (16 October) provides a major opportunity for people to reflect on the importance of food. The day, which marks the founding of FAO in 1945, is celebrated in FAO member countries with activities ranging from school essay competitions to national seminars.

. . . on agriculture, fisheries and forestry

- Educational and training manuals, guides and kits cover subjects ranging from the legal aspects of conservation, for use by foresters, to the role of staple foods, for use in schools. *Development support communication* using video and other media such as filmstrips has been pioneered by FAO. In Peru, for example, an FAO project has produced more than 800 video programmes for training illiterate peasants in new farming and household methods. The success of this project has confirmed the value of an innovative methodology — the adaptation for rural development of a technology developed by the inudstrialized countries essentially for leisure.
- Governments, business people and research workers draw on FAO statistical databases containing information on the production, use and trade of 648 commodities, while trade information services (such as INFOFISH and GLOBEFISH) provide regional and global data essential to worldwide trade in farm, forest and fishery products. The central database generates regular production, trade and fertilizer yearbooks, commodity and country tables and regular bulletins of statistics. It is also used to answer *ad hoc* requests for information and to prepare regular reviews of the situation and outlook for world food supplies and agriculture.
- FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture issues monthly reports on the world food situation. Special alerts identify countries threatened by food shortages for the information of governments and relief organizations.
- General and specialist computerized databases coordinated by FAO contain information on every area of food and agriculture. AGRIS (International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology) contains more than 1.4 million references reported by national centres in some 130 countries. CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System) enables nearly 100 countries to exchange information on their current research activities. Other systems contain information on renewable resources: on the state of the world's tropical forests, agro-ecological zones, and genetic resources. All FAO's major data files are linked in a single system, AGROSTAT, giving direct access to information previously available only in bulky printed documents. The Remote Sensing Centre helps member countries to use images collected by satellites and aircraft to assess land, water, forest, grassland and marine resources.

Major periodical publications

The State of Food and Agriculture (annual review)
FAO Production Yearbook (also available on computer tape)
FAO Trade Yearbook (also available on computer tape)
FAO Fertilizer Yearbook (also available on computer tape)
Yearbook of Forest Products (also available on computer tape)
Yearbook of Fishery Statistics (2 vols: *Catches and landings* and *Fishery commodities*)
Commodity Review and Outlook (annual)
FAO Plant Protection Bulletin (quarterly)
FAO Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics

Major databases and systems

AGRIS (International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology)
CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System)
ICS (Interlinked Computer Storage and Processing System of Food and Agricultural Commodity Data)
ASFIS (Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System)
FISHDAB (Fisheries Statistical Database)
FORIS (Forest Resources Information System)
GLOBEFISH (International Fish Market Indicators)

Many FAO projects also maintain data banks of information on specific areas of rural development, agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Ecuador: *sustained production requires detailed data on fish stocks*

Aid-in-kind

To feed rapidly increasing populations, African farmers need greater supplies of essential inputs such as seeds, ferilizers, pesticides, and tools. Without them, they are forced to over-exploit their land and their countries are destined to stay underdeveloped. Unfortunately, most African countries lack the foreign exchange necessary to buy and import all of their essential agricultural inputs, and do not have the capacity to produce them.

Without large-scale external aid, by 1995 the supply of imported agricultural inputs in sub-Saharan Africa will fall short by more than one-third of the $2 thousand million worth needed each year. Much of this shortfall could be met through aid-in-kind, particularly from industrialized countries with excess production capacity, rather than by direct financial assistance.

The concept is not new, but a recent FAO study has shown that there is potential for a major increase in aid-in-kind directly targeted on specific requirements within African countries, and arranged with appropriate mechanisms to shield recipients from the dumping of unsuitable inputs by surplus producers.

AN ADVISER TO GOVERNMENTS

Almost all governments now recognize that agriculture is the power-house of economic and social development in the Third World. However, many countries need to upgrade their planning and administrative machinery in order to develop and manage their agricultural sectors. FAO is a useful source of independent advice on agricultural policy and planning, on the administrative and legal structures needed for development, and on ways of ensuring that national development strategies are directed toward rural development and the alleviation of poverty and malnutrition.

FAO is able to offer countries advice on request through a variety of formal and informal channels. FAO Representatives accredited to most developing member countries provide a ready source of information on the range of assistance and services the Organization can offer. The Representatives also look for ways in which FAO can help member nations share resources, skills and capabilities.

On a more formal level, the Organization sends missions, often with participation from other multilateral and bilateral assistance agencies, to review particular aspects of national agricultural development strategies. For example, as part of the Programme of Action of the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, FAO has led UN inter-agency missions to some 18 countries.

The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station revealed a lack of international agreement on "acceptable levels" of radioactive contamination in food, leading to considerable confusion and disruption of trade. In association with the International Atomic Energy Agency, FAO has now drawn up interim recommended radiation levels, below which trade in food need not be interrupted.

Another important area where FAO has been able to contribute to national policies is that of nutrition assessment, planning and surveillance. FAO is helping to establish national surveillance systems that use simple nutritional and socio-economic indicators. The Organization has also published guidelines to ensure that the nutritional impact of all agricultural and rural development is taken into account.

FAO helps national governments cooperate through regional and subregional groupings such as the Economic Community of West African States, the South African Development Coordination Conference, the Centre for Integrated Rural Development in Asia and the Pacific, and the Organization of Andean Pact Countries.

Restoring the balance

One aim of the aid-in-kind programme is to restore the balance between food aid and aid to produce food, which requires far less transportation and creates more employment for the same end-result.

Nepal: *reforestation protects natural resources*

A NEUTRAL FORUM

In 1943, world leaders met at Hot Springs, Virginia, USA, determined to lay a framework for peace through international cooperation in food and agriculture. The meeting, the UN Conference on Food and Agriculture, gave birth in 1945 to FAO, which continues to provide opportunities for the international community to work together.

The major forum for the discussion of food and agriculture issues is the FAO Conference, composed of all member nations, which meets every two years. Apart from its "housekeeping" business of approving FAO's work and budget, the Conference is able to take concerted action on issues of concern to its members. Recent Conference initiatives include the adoption of a World Food Security Compact and an International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Distribution and Use. The Compact, originally prepared by FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma in 1984, provides a clearly defined moral commitment for governments, organizations and individuals to end hunger. Without involving legally or financially binding obligations, it provides a call to action for all people of goodwill.

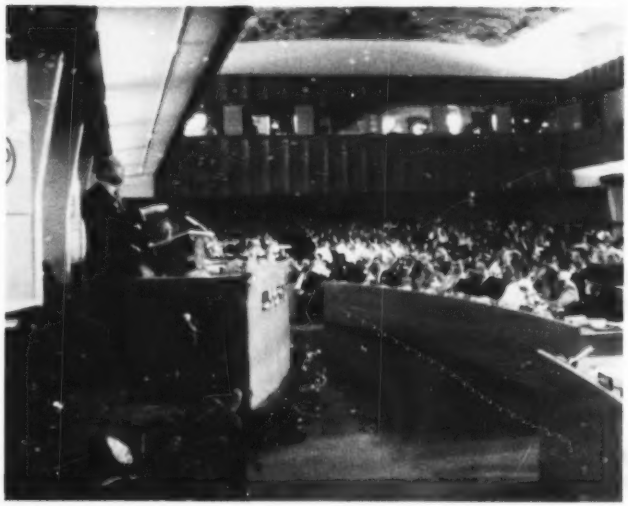
The Conference elects a Council to which a series of committees (*see diagram at right*) report. They look at issues in detail. The Committee on Commodity Problems, for example, works to bring greater stability to world trade through its specialized intergovernmental groups on agricultural commodities.

Many bodies have been set up by the FAO Conference and Council to foster cooperation in particular subject or geographic areas. In adopting the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources in 1983, for example, the Conference provided for the establishment of a Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to guide FAO on policy and to monitor the implementation of the Undertaking. The Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis was established in 1979 to coordinate a large-scale FAO programme to control the disease. FAO cooperates with the World Health Organization through a joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, which has issued some 200 international food standards.

Along with these standing bodies, FAO organizes specialist conferences and meetings on particular issues. For example, the 1984 World Fisheries Conference in Rome was the first major international forum to examine the practical implications for fisheries of Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). The FAO-serviced World Food Conference in 1974 resulted in a series of measures to promote world food security, including the International Undertaking on World Food Security.

On a more day-to-day level, FAO hosts meetings and consultations of experts at which they exchange information and opinions on their research in areas such as plant breeding, food processing, pest control and paper manufacture.

Director-General Edouard Saouma addresses World Food Day assembly



Secretariat structure

STRUCTURE

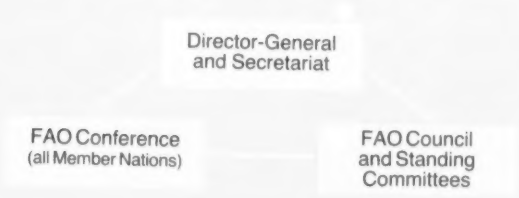
FAO's *Conference*, its supreme governing body composed of all Member Nations, meets every two years to review the state of food and agriculture and the Organization's work, and to approve the Programme of Work and Budget for the next two years. The Conference elects, as an interim governing body, a *Council* of 49 member nations, who serve three-year rotating terms.

The Conference also elects the *Director-General*, who is head of the *Secretariat*. The present Director-General, Edouard Saouma of Lebanon, was first elected in 1975 and was re-elected for further six-year terms which began in January 1982 and January 1988.

The Secretariat is staffed by some 3 500 professional and general service personnel located at FAO's Rome headquarters and a similar number employed on field projects and at country and regional offices in the Third World.

FAO cooperates closely with other international organizations, especially the other UN agencies. Special agriculture divisions have been established jointly with the UN economic commissions for Africa, Europe, Latin America and Western Asia. A Division of Isotope and Radiation Applications of Atomic Energy for Food and Agricultural Development has also been set up jointly with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Basic links between the FAO Secretariat and Member Nations



The Constitution of FAO allows all member countries to have an equal say in its programme and activities. Its supreme governing body, the Conference, consists of all Member Nations. It usually meets every two years. A 49-member Council, elected by the Conference, acts on its behalf between sessions. The Council elects three main committees: the Programme Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters. In addition, five committees, on commodity problems, fisheries, forestry, agriculture, and world food security, advise the Council. These committees are open to any Member Nation wishing to join them.

FINANCES

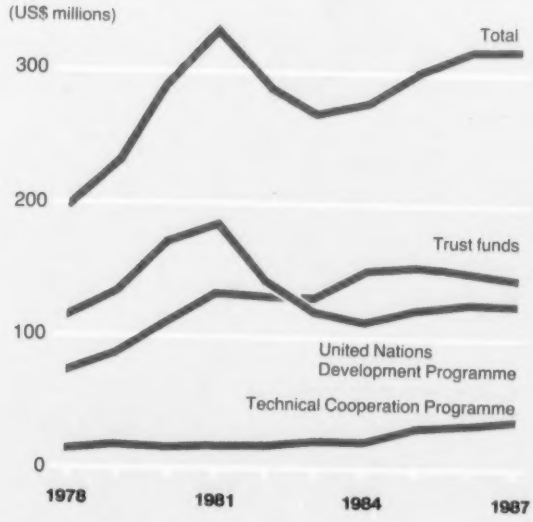
The funds for FAO's work come from three main sources: contributions by member nations, the trust funds of member countries and the United Nations Development Programme.

The *Regular Programme* ($492 million for 1988-89) is financed by the 158 member countries according to a scale of contributions set by the FAO Conference. The Programme, FAO's internal budget, supports field work and enables FAO to service the international farming community with advice and information.

In 1987, slightly less than half the $313 million spent under FAO's *Field Programme* came from national trust funds. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided just over 40 percent, and 12 percent was provided by FAO's Regular Programme budget through the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP).

All FAO programmes are subject to rigorous internal and external evaluation to ensure their effectiveness and efficiency. Reviews of the Regular and Field Programmes are presented to each Session of the FAO Conference. Field projects are evaluated jointly with the host government and the funding agency, while the operations of the entire Organization are reviewed by the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations. FAO's financial affairs are audited by the United Kingdom Comptroller and Auditor General, who has been appointed external auditor by the FAO Conference.

FAO Field Programme expenditure by main sources of funding, 1978-1987



Member Nations

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burma
Burundi
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Democratic Kampuchea
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Yemen
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran, Islamic Republic of
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Cameroon
Republic of Korea
Romania
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Vanuatu
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